

live to be several years older than normal, but they are more probably lizards that experienced unusually good growing conditions or that inherited the ability to grow rapidly. Some specimens that are 70 to 72 mm. long appear to be older, by virtue of their heavy scarred heads, than some of the largest ones.

In the light of our findings it seems incredible that Taylor (A taxonomic study of the . . . genus *Eumeces* . . . , Bull. Univ. Kansas, 23:67, 1935), could have detected 16 age groups, 5 of which fall between our first two, by using measurements of the snout-vent length of the specimens of *skiltonianus* available to him at the time of his study. Taylor does not state how many specimens he used, how great an area was represented in the "locality" from which they came, or how many years were involved. However, his list of material examined indicates that he did not have more than 50 specimens of *skiltonianus* taken in May (of many years) from any combination of four adjoining counties.

*Summary.*—Young of *Eumeces skiltonianus* are hatched in the months of July and August. They average about 25 mm. long (snout-vent length) then and grow to about 50 mm. by the time they are one year old. Most of their growth takes place in the first three months of life and in the following April, May, and June. These skinks grow to about 65 mm. by the time they are two years old, and to about 68 mm. when they are three years old. Some may breed when they are two years of age, but most of them breed at the end of their third year. The normal life span for individuals once having attained breeding condition is probably five or six years. The oldest individuals are probably not more than nine years old. The results of this study make it impossible for the authors to accept Taylor's 16 age groups for skinks of this species, four of which fall between our first two.

